

**NONPRECEDENTIAL DISPOSITION**

To be cited only in accordance with FED. R. APP. P. 32.1

**United States Court of Appeals****For the Seventh Circuit  
Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Submitted April 4, 2022\*

Decided April 8, 2022

**Before**WILLIAM J. BAUER, *Circuit Judge*AMY J. ST. EVE, *Circuit Judge*THOMAS L. KIRSCH II, *Circuit Judge*

No. 21-2149

TERRANCE A. McCAULEY-BEY,  
*Plaintiff-Appellant,*Appeal from the United States District  
Court for the Northern District of Illinois,  
Eastern Division.*v.*

1:20-cv-07744

MARY E. MEURIS, et al.,  
*Defendants-Appellees.*Charles R. Norgle,  
*Judge.***ORDER**

Terrance McCauley-Bey, who describes himself as Moorish-American, filed a civil rights suit seeking damages for a traffic stop and detention that he believes to have been unlawful. He alleged that he was pulled over by Chicago police and then arrested and detained after providing a card that identified him as a member of the Moorish nation. He asserted that the defendants (including the Chicago Police Department and

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\* We have agreed to decide the case without oral argument because the issues have been authoritatively decided. FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2)(B).

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the Illinois Toll Authority) infringed upon his unalienable right to travel; subjected him to a tax (in the form of tolls or fines); and denied him the right to “treaty benefits” when they seized his car and forced him into “unlawful proceedings in a tribunal not competent to hear matters related to international affairs.” The district court, comparing McCauley-Bey’s suit to those brought by “sovereign citizens,” dismissed his complaint for failure to state a claim.

On appeal McCauley-Bey essentially argues that his status as a “Moorish American national” placed him outside the laws or authority of Illinois and Chicago. But as we have reiterated, arguments that a defendant is sovereign and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts “should be rejected summarily, however they are presented.” *United States v. Benabe*, 654 F.3d 753, 767 (7th Cir. 2011) (collecting cases); *John Jones Bey v. Indiana*, 847 F.3d 559, 560 (7th Cir. 2017).

AFFIRMED